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N. E. FARMER.

PREMIUM FARM REPORTS.

Statement of Joshua K. Lawton, of Great Barrington, whose farm obtained the second premium of the Massachusetts Agricultural Society.

Question 1. Of how much land does your farm consist, exclusive of wood land?

Ans. 185 acres, having added 12 acres of pasture the present year.

2. What is the nature of your soil—does it consist of sand, gravel, clay, loam, or peat?

About three quarters consists of a sandy loam and loam, and one quarter of clay loam; all resting or based on limestone; no peat or gravel.

3. If of a part, or all of the above kinds, what do you consider the best method of improving them?

To break up or plough the sward land in 4 or 5 years, first spreading about 20 cartloads (I speak in reference to my means of manuring the farm,) of long or compost manure per acre before ploughing, for a corn and potato crop, which should be taken the first year of tillage; a crop of spring grain should be taken the next year, without applying manure, except plaster, which is as good ploughed in, unless grass seed is sown, (that is, the land is laid down,) and then it had better be spread after the grain has come up; if a third crop is taken before seeding down to grass, it had better be winter grain, spreading *before* ploughing, 10 or 12 cartloads of long manure; but *after*, if the manure is fine, to the acre; and sow on plaster in the spring following, a bushel to the acre, on both winter and spring grain. Grass land should not be fed down close in the fall, especially on clay or clay loam land. I sow a bushel of plaster to the acre on all my grass land.

4. How many acres do you till, and how many cart-loads of manure (meaning by cart-loads 30 bushels at least) do you generally put on an acre?

54 acres this year, and put on when I manure, from 12 to 15 such loads to the acre.

5. Is your manure applied in its long or green state, or in compost?

Both in a green state and in compost.

6. Do you spread and plough in your manures put upon fields to be planted with corn or potatoes, or put it into the hills?

I always spread and plough in manure for corn and potatoes, and sometimes in addition, put a little fine manure in hills of corn.

7. What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

I plough it in the spring and after the ground is settled and thoroughly dry, plough again from 4 to 5 inches deep, laying the furrows at an angle of from 30 to 40 degrees, thinking it better than to lay them flat, and harrow the first time in the direction of the furrow, and after, a little obliquely, till the ground is mellow—always using the double-jointed harrow, because it covers the turf with the soil, sinks into a hollow, in fine, by conforming its shape to that of the ground, and does its work evenly and alike.

8. How many acres of upland do you mow, and what is the average quantity of hay upon an acre?

45 acres, yielding on an average 1 3-4 ton to the acre.

9. How many acres of grass land do you irrigate—at what season, and how long do you allow the water to flow your land, and what is the effect?

I do not irrigate any.

10. Do you manure the lands irrigated, or any other land you mow—how much to the acre—and what kind of manure do you put on?

I stack hay on the poorest part, in the hay season, and fodder it out in the winter, when I also on other poor parts, put hay or straw in pens and fodder it out; and in the spring, put a little compost on that which is moist.

11. How many acres of low land not suitable for the plough do you mow,—and what is the quantity and quality of hay cut the present year?

5 or 6 acres: the produce is red-top and fox-tail, and in quantity from 1 1-2 to 2 tons the acre.

12. What is your method of reclaiming low, bog, or peat lands, and what has been your success?

By draining and under-draining, which made that productive that before produced nothing.

13. How many acres of corn have you planted the present season—what was your mode of preparing the ground and the seed—the kind and quantity of manure used to an acre—the manner of applying it, and the quantity of corn raised to an acre?

About 14 acres; which was green sward. I ploughed and harrowed as before described, spreading the manure before ploughing, about 15 cartloads to the acre, on 4 acres, and none on the remaining 10 acres, it having lain down 7 or 8 years. I planted the seed dry. The product was 36 bushels to the acre.

14. How many acres did you plant with potatoes the present year—what was your method of planting—your manner of cultivating—and what the average quantity raised on an acre—and what kind did you plant?

About 4 1-4 acres of green sward; ploughed and harrowed as aforesaid; being first spread over with green manure and compost, about 15 cartloads to the acre. I furrowed it both ways, 3 feet apart one way and 2 1-2 feet the other, and planted one or two whole potatoes in the angles, and ploughed and hoed them twice; raised about 300 bushels to the acre, principally the round pink-eyes, some ladies' bakers, Mercer, &c.

15. What number of acres of other vegetables did you plant—what kind, and how many bushels of produce had you to the acre, and to what use shall you apply them?

About one acre of ruta baga—produce 800 bushels to the acre; and shall feed them chiefly to cattle and sheep.

16. How many acres of winter or spring grain did you sow the present year—how was the ground prepared—what quantity of seed did you sow on an acre—if you have raised wheat, of what kind—the nature of the soil—and was it sown with or without using lime?

About 32 acres; 18 acres with spring grain, and on stubble ground, of a sandy loam and clay loam, ploughed *one inch* deeper than I plough sward-land, harrowed once previous to sowing; sowed 2 bushels of Italian wheat rolled in lime to the acre, and 3 bushels oats to the acre; no manure was put upon it. [I sowed the wheat from the 18th to the 20th of April, and had a good crop; not a head of that sown the 20th had an insect in it, but a *few* heads of that sown the 18th, had.] The remaining 14 acres was stubble and fallow ground, and was ploughed and harrowed the same as were the 18 acres, and was sown with winter rye, in a dry state and 5 pecks to the acre.

17. How many acres have you laid down to grass the present year—at what time in the year did you sow it—how much seed to the acre, and was it sown alone, or with a grain crop?

51 1-2 acres—37 1-2 in the spring, with 7 quarts timothy and 3 quarts clover seed to the acre; 14 acres of which with a grain crop, and the residue, 23 1-2, alone: and 14 acres this fall with a grain crop, with 7 qts. timothy seed to the acre.

18. What are your means, and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

My means are the droppings of my cattle, &c., hay, straw, wash of street, soil and turf carted from the highway. I put them in barn-yards and hog-pens.

19. How many oxen, cows, young cattle, horses, and sheep, do you keep through the year—what is the size of your barn or barns, and have you a cellar under them—is your manure covered?

From 2 to 4 yoke of oxen, according as my business requires; 6 cows, 10 young cattle, 4 horses, and 400 sheep. (I hired pasturage this year to the amount of $55.) Have two barns; one is 30 by 80 feet, with a cow-house as high as the barn, 24 by 54 ft.; the other, erected this year, is 35 by 45 feet, with a cellar under it, and a straw-house attached to it, 20 by 30 feet. The large spaces under the buildings are accessible to cattle, sheep and swine, and will cover a large proportion of the manure. Water is brought in aqueducts to the barns as also to the piggery.

20. Are your cows of the native, foreign or mixed breed?

They are mostly native.

21. What is your management of calves intended to be raised?

Have generally taken them from the cow at 4 days old, and fed them 2 weeks on new milk, and after on skimmed milk till they are 10 or 12 weeks old, and then put them wholly to pasture.

22. How much butter did you make this year, and how much cheese, and what proportion new milk?

About 500 lbs. butter, and 1200 lbs. cheese—of new milk.

23. How many swine did you keep, what quantity of pork did you make, and of what breed were your hogs?

I have kept 50 swine this year; 23 are of the

gross, crossed with a French breed, and 27 (the offspring of the former,) are crossed with the Berkshire breed. I made over 7 1-2 thousand pounds of pork last year, and shall make about that quantity this year.

24. What do you feed them upon through the summer months, and on what do you fatten them?

Keep them through the summer months in a clover pasture altogether; and fatten them on boiled potatoes and ruta baga and Indian meal mixed together and fermented—until the last stage of fatting, when give nothing but scalded Indian meal.

25. How many cart loads of manure do you take from your hog styes in a year, and of what materials is it made?

70 cartloads, and is made of straw, soil, &c., taken from the highway.

26. What number of hands are employed on your farm, and what do you pay for labor?

Three hands through the year and one additional hand in haying and harvesting; and pay $14 per month.

27. What is the number of your apple trees, and are they of natural or grafted fruits?

100—mostly of natural fruit.

28. What number of fruit trees have you, exclusive of apple trees?

About 20.

29. Have your trees been attacked by canker worms or borers, and what is your method of destroying them?

They have not been.

30. In the cultivation of your farm, do you allow the use of ardent spirit?

I do not.

The above answers by me made are true according to my best knowledge and belief.

JOSHUA K. LAWTON.

Statement of Inspection of Mr Lawton's Farm, Amount of Produce, &c., by H. Hubbard.

Mr Lawton read to me from his farm book as follows, viz:

Estimate wheat raised this year,	337 1-3	bush.
Rye,	191	"
Oats,	365	"
Ruta Baga,	885	"
Potatoes,	1200	"
Hay,	78	tons.

His farm is all but contiguous: the 12 acres pasture purchased this season, is a few rods off on the N. W., and it is divided by the road running across the S. E. corner, where the dwelling house and barns, &c. are, with the meadow, some pasture and wood-land on the E. and S. There is a ridge back (west) of the house, of moderate height and acclivity, where the orchard is, but rising higher and growing steeper as you go north to his northern boundary. The main part of the farm lies on the top and west side of this ridge, falling or sloping gradually to the west, and rising gradually to the north, to about the middle of the farm, where the highest part of the ridge is depressed or spread out westerly into a wide and nearly level plain, dipping a little towards the south; here the farm too widens or extends to the west, and has buildings erected for keeping sheep, and hay is stacked in the field: it is very pleasant, and well cultivated, and the soil is warm and rich to the summit; not a barren or untillable spot on the whole. The farm is well fenced and divided into lots of convenient size; the house is in good repair, as are the other buildings, barns, carriage house, corn house, and hog-pen, which last contains a cellar on a level with and adjoining the area, where are the boiler and two vats on either side of it to receive the food, from which it is shoveled to the troughs in the pen lining the area. Water is carried from the aqueduct into the boiler by a movable spout. The water for the barns, &c. is taken from a spring in the door-yard. The sheep, swine, &c. looked well. Mr L. has a very commendable zeal and ambition to be a good farmer. Mr Colman, the Agricultural Surveyor, who has viewed this and Mr Colt's farm, may give a clearer description of the premises.

H. HUBBARD.

Examination of the Farm of Increase Sumner Wheeler, of Framingham, which received the Society's third premium.

The Committee, by their agent, having proceeded to examine the farm of Increase Sumner Wheeler, of Framingham, county of Middlesex, carried on by Persian H. Vose, find as follows:

That the said farm consists of two hundred and fifteen acres, exclusive of wood-land; there being thirty acres of wood-land on the outskirts of the farm. About seventy acres of mowing and tillage, and five acres of very ordinary meadow land. The land is generally susceptible of good production in grain or grass, but mostly and more particularly of the latter. Fifteen acres of light soil. The soil is deep, and the pan retentive, composed of gravel and clay.

Our Mode of Improvement.

A liberal supply of manure, as well as rotation in crops, we consider indispensably necessary towards the good management of a farm. It has been our usual practice to keep up the land from three to four years. Much time has been spent and pains taken for several years past in making compost manure, using one load of green manure with one or two of meadow mud or loam. The application of the meadow mud with manure to the light and high soil; that of loam to that portion of our soil approaching meadow land. We have purchased some bone manure this fall, which has been mixed with meadow-mud, and which we intend in the spring to apply, by harrowing, to the inverted sod of some portion of the fifteen acre lot above mentioned, and plant with corn. Three acres of land at the remote corner of the farm have been enriched by ploughing in a green crop of rye, and one of buckwheat, which we intend planting the next spring with potatoes.

How many acres tilled the present season?

Eighteen acres.

How many cartloads of manure, (meaning by cartloads thirty bushels,) do you generally put on an acre?

Of compost manure about forty loads to the acre, equal to ten cords.

Is your manure applied in its long or green state or in compost?

Both. Our practice has been to spread the long manure, and plough it in with a light furrow. The compost is applied to the surface with the cultivator and by harrowing.

Do you spread or plough in?

Both. We prefer spreading, and then mixing it well with the soil.

What is your method of ploughing and cultivating green sward?

We spread our long manure in the early part of May, upon the green sward, and cover it over with a shallow furrow, taking care the next time we plough not to disturb the sod.

How many acres do you mow?

Fifty acres of upland.

What is your average production of hay?

One and a half to two tons; on some land, two and a half tons to the acre.

Do you irrigate or allow water to flow your land?

No.

How many acres of low land unfit for the plough, do you mow?

Two or three acres, or next to none.

What is the quantity and quality of your hay cut the present season?

Mostly English hay, and about one hundred tons.

Do you reclaim low bog and peat lands, and and how?

By draining and using the meadow plough, then applying compost manure and seeding down to grass. The result appears promising.

How many acres of corn planted this season?

Six and a half acres, averaging fifty bushels to the acre, which has been wholly planted this season by Wm. Buckminster, Esqr.'s Corn Planter—about four or five kernels in the hill; distance of the rows three and a half feet by two, running east and west. If the land was ploughed in the fall, we spread on forty loads of compost manure to the acre; if not, the green manure is spread on the green sward, and ploughed with a shallow furrow, and compost manure harrowed in on the surface, amounting in all to about forty loads to the acre.

We planted this season two and a half acres with potatoes, and raised eight hundred bushels.

Our method of planting potatoes, which we consider *ceteris paribus* by far the cheapest and most productive, is this. We take a piece of green sward, plough it with a *side-hill* plough, fill the furrow with manure, and then drop the seed and cover it by another furrow, then plough two more furrows and plant again in the same manner. We dig the potatoes so planted with the side-hill plough, which combines two advantages—that of cheapness and of mixing the manure with the soil. The other method is the usual practice, sometimes manuring in the hill, and sometimes spreading, three and a half feet by two. The blue English potato is the kind generally planted.

We should have added under the head of cultivating corn, that we make frequent use of the cultivator, running it through the rows of corn three or four times during the season.

What other vegetables did you plant, and to what use shall you apply them?

Ruta Baga. We raised from two acres sown with Mr Willis' seed-sower, about one thousand bushels, which we are now feeding to four cows and one yoke of oxen that we are fattening, and five calves which we are raising. We give them in winter to our milch cows, which we think increases the quantity and improves the quality of their milk, as well as betters their condition.

Of winter grain we raised none: of spring grain, sixty bushels of oats; fiftyseven of barley, and twentytwo of wheat. We made use of the Bedford oats, the Black Sea wheat, and two-rowed barley. The barley and wheat were sowed on land which was planted with corn last season, and oats on land planted with potatoes—the former seeded down, the latter to be again manured and planted this next season with corn. We sow two and a

half bushels of oats to the acre, two of barley, and one and a half of wheat.

Have you used lime?

None, it not being easily had.

How many acres laid down to grass this year?

Eleven acres. Four acres seeded in the spring. Seven acres of grass land, approaching the meadow land, turned over in September, then rolled, and twentytwo loads of compost manure applied to the acre, thoroughly harrowed and seeded and again rolled. It now looks very promising. We tried a year ago this fall, three acres of the same kind of land in the same way, and cut this season two and a half tons per acre. We sow one and a half to two pecks of herds grass seed, one bushel of redtop seed to the acre. In the spring we sowed twelve pounds of clover seed to the acre on the three acres seeded in the fall, and intend sowing twelve pounds per acre upon the seven acres. We do sow with the grain crop.

What are your means and what your manner of collecting and making manure?

Loam where it can be had, meadow mud from the ditches, and refuse vegetable matter. Having a cellar under the barn, we tie up our cattle—in the fall of the year we cast in loam directly under their stalls and spread it. We keep our fat cattle in the cellar, and every morning throw under them a few shovels full of loam.

What is the number of your cattle?

Three yoke of oxen, two horses, twentysix cows, (twentyone only of which we have milked,) one bull, and five calves, which we are raising from our best cows. Also, one hundred and forty Merino and Saxony sheep.

What is the size of your barns?

One barn 84 feet by 36, and 21 feet deep bay; cellar under the whole—a part for manure and one end for vegetables. The other barn 50 feet by 33, standing lower, and of necessity without a cellar, which is used for our sheep in winter.

The breed of our cattle is native cows of well related native breed, principally. The bull, a part of English breed.

A part of our calves run with their mother—a part fed with skim-milk and meal.

How much butter made this year?

Twentyfour hundred and fiftyfive pounds. (Most of our cows calved in the early part of winter.)

How much cheese and how much of it new milk?

Four hundred and seventyeight pounds of cheese—fiftyfive of new milk.

How many swine?

Eleven fat hogs and eleven stores.

Of what breed are they?

A crossing of the Mackay and Colombia county, New York.

We feed them in summer on boiled potatoes and skim-milk, and fatten them on potatoes, pumpkins, apples boiled and mixed with meal.

How many cartloads of manure do you take from your sty in a year, and of what materials is it made?

One hundred cartloads, made of loam, meadow-mud and vegetable matter.

What number of hands do you employ, and how much do you pay for your labor?

Mr Vose's labor with one man through the season, at $18 per month; 35 days labor in haying—a part of the labor done in haying with a horse rake.

The number of your apple trees?

About one hundred.

Are they natural or grafted?

The greater proportion natural. Have no other fruit trees.

The canker-worms and borers have not as yet appeared.

Ardent spirits have not been used on the farm for the last fourteen years.

We have sold ten hundred and seventyfive lbs. of pork, and have eleven hogs now to kill, which will probably average from 375 to 400 lb. each.—$40 11 have been taken for pigs.

The amount of produce sold from the farm for the last seven years, has averaged two thousand dollars per year. The largest amount being twentyfour hundred and fortyfour dollars. Only one thousand and fifty dollars worth of hay sold during the seven years.

[The following statement of Dr Stebbins, with the one in our last paper, should have been published in connexion with the Report of the Committee "on Trees and Live Hedges," given in the Farmer of the 11th ult.]

OF THE YELLOW LOCUST.

To Peter C. Brooks, Wm. Prescott, E. H. Derby, Josiah Quincy, jr., and Elias Phinney, Esqrs., Committee of the Massachusettts Society for Promoting Agriculture.

GENTLEMEN—Under the article of "Trees and Live Hedges" in your list of premiums, is mentioned the yellow locust tree, growing on not less than one acre nor fewer than 1000 trees per acre, raised from the seed, and not less than three years old, and in the most flourishing condition on the first day of September, 1839.

I have a grove or plantation of yellow locust trees, not before offered for premium to the Massachusetts Agricultural Society. The trees are of different ages and size; the first were planted out about twelve years since, from the seed, to which additions have been annually made, to supply the places of those which had perished for want of sufficient roots to support the tops; to avoid which, have more recently adopted the plan of heading them down to 3 or 4 inches above the root at the time of transplanting from the nursery, and with manifest advantage to the growth.

The trees are set at about an equal distance of six feet each way, requiring 1210 to an acre. The soil is very sterile, dry and gravelly. The growth has been slow, but if the trees had been planted on rich soil, they might have been of sufficient size to commence using very soon; but growing on so poor soil, will require from 12 to 15 years more to attain the most *profitable* size for use.

The object of setting the trees so close was, that they might the sooner shade the surface and promote the growth of grass. This object has been already realised to my entire satisfaction; where before nothing better than a few stinted weeds and running briers grew, nor did these "ill weeds grow apace."

The estimated value of the yellow locust is stated in another paper accompanying this; in addition to which it may be remarked, that from the sowing of the seed, the increase of value is estimated, by those who have for years cultivated the tree, at not less than twelve and a half cents for the product of each seed, *annually* and *perpetually*.

All of which is respectfully submitted by

DANIEL STEBBINS.

We hereby certify, that at the request of Dr Daniel Stebbins, we have counted his yellow locust trees on Rocky Hill, in Northampton, being over three years old, and found the number to be seventeen hundred and fiftyfour, and in a flourishing condition on the first day of September, 1839, growing on about one and a half acre of land and averaging more than one thousand to the acre; planted on a dry gravelly knoll, of very poor soil, yet there is a luxuriant crop of grass under the trees, while the land contiguous, of the same quality, produces only a few stinted weeds and running vines or briers. We estimated the average height of the trees at nine feet, and the average girth at half a foot, yet many are much larger and higher.

THEODORE WRIGHT,
WILLIAM W. COOK.

Northampton, 1839.

For the N. E. Farmer.

ZOOLOGY IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

A righteous man regardeth the life of his beast.
SOLOMON.

This language, though uttered many centuries ago, and by one to whom wisdom was granted in compliance with his request, insomuch that he has been reputed as possessing it in a superior degree through all intervening ages, is nevertheless by many of our enlightened day, considered as highly figurative, or else, as so far partaking of the mistaken ideas of those old-fashioned times, as to deserve being held in remembrance only as relicts of antiquated notions. Hence we see men of every tribe and nation—every sect and party—of all ranks and in all situations—setting aside its injunctions and treating the animals which Providence has created for their convenience, enjoyment, and as the pioneers of wealth, as though they had actually been placed at their disposal as subjects on which they were to exercise all the rigors of spite and vengeance which their "little brief authority" can command. How strange must the infatuation be, which prompts or tolerates such conduct.

The beasts of the field were evidently created for the benefit of man, and in forms and for purposes adapted to his convenience. "The ox was formed for labor, and much increase is by his strength." The horse, adorned with beauty, is endowed with qualities for speed. And so the chain is filled up with links varying as the variations of his wants require. In return for the benefits which man receives from the beasts at his disposal, he has obligations towards *them*, which if he fail to perform, he is held reprehensible by the moral, and should be by civil law, while at the same time he is suffering pecuniary losses from his negligence towards them, inasmuch as the animal subjects itself to vicissitudes which it does not meet with in a wild and unsubdued state, by becoming his servant. Among these changes may be noticed the liabilities to disease which we believe in most instances among the brute creation, arise in consequence of an exchange from a wild to a domesticated state. As long as an animal ranges the fields or forests in native freedom, it is the judge of its own necessities and provider of its own wants. It eats such things as are congenial to its nature, drinks, lies down and rises up when it pleases;—but when brought under the jurisdiction of "the lord of this lower world," it must obey the injunction of eating "such things as are set before" it—"and learn therewith to be content",—while in drinks it is often brought under principles of "*total*

abstinence," yet sometimes allowed to drink to excess, and this at times when abstinence might be salutary. Fatigue in the animal is often rewarded with the whip, and as its strength decays, the excitements to go forward in its compulsory path are increased. Who can wonder, under such circumstances, that many animals are subject to sickness, and that many, very many, do not "live out half their days." Now, can man be a guiltless being when inflicting cruelties on his beasts, or when placing food before them which is calculated to create disease and pain in them? Justice, mercy, indeed every noble virtue which can warm the breast of philanthropy forbid it. And we, in charity to our fellow-men, believe that they would never be guilty of such outrages upon them, were they not ignorant of their nature, habits, &c.

Hence we infer the utility, if not the necessity, of those interested, making that science which has special reference to them, a part of education.—And first their anatomy. Whoever investigates this science will learn that like ourselves they are "fearfully and wonderfully made," and are admirably adapted to the circumstances in which our convenience may require them: Although they possess a general formation and habits of much hardihood, yet there are delicate springs in their structure which, if roughly touched, will throw the whole machinery out of order. Thus in certain seasons, a moderate rap on the horns of an ox, will induce a disease, for which, comparatively, no one can apply an efficient remedy. And it is so through all their varieties, and in all the circumstances through which they are continually passing: they are liable to injuries at all times and in a variety of ways, which a knowledge of their structure and habits might teach us to prevent. The constitutional habits of the animals which come within the range of man's care, must necessarily be various as the different varieties. The fine sheep of Saxony will not bear the same management as the South-Down, or the "old-fashioned" sheep of our own country. Of course they will not succeed with such management. The difference may arise, to some extent, from change of climate, which may be remedied in a proper way; but there is a habitual and constitutional difference beyond this, which must be closely observed and its peculiarities regarded, by doing which, not only their health may be secured, but their pacific qualities developed and realised.

Loudon says, that "of all mammalia, man, in a demoralized state is most injurious. The remedy is furnished by law,—preventive, good education, civil and kind treatment." The remarks which apply to man, so far as preventives are concerned, are four-fold applicable to his beasts, inasmuch as the latter never swerve from the habits which education has enforced, and always reciprocate the civil and kind treatment which they receive from their boasting lord and master. The importance of early kindness to domestic animals is fully developed by the growth and the kindness of disposition which, thus early encouraged, characterises them in after years. So an ox which is accustomed to the yoke, even while yet a calf, is broken into his employment with less labor, and makes a firmer and more valuable ox than one whose disposition is unchecked, and whose corporeal form is allowed unrestrained growth for two or three years. He possesses more strength of bone and sinew. These remarks apply also to the horse, and indeed they extend in their proper application to all domestic animals. The cow which has always been kindly treated, is a gentler, better cow, and of course rewards her owner more liberally. So with the sheep, and even the swinish multitude. The domestic animals do not confine their obligations to kind masters by mere labors of gentleness and servitude; they carry expressions of gratitude in their countenances for all the goodness manifested towards them, and look up to him as their benefactor and friend. In health, they meet our caresses with joy, and in sickness, with looks demanding our compassion, they demand our aid. How great is our obligation to make them happy, so far as happiness can be theirs, and how guilty if we neglect and abuse them!

But the *domestic* animals are not all, which motives of *policy* require should invite the study of the farmer. There are others which, mayhap, partake more of the nature of man, that demand his attention, and which, if left "unnoticed and alone," will enter largely into the blighting of his hopes and destruction of those things for which he has labored. The sly, insinuating fox, the wolf, with many others, not excluding those of lesser character, such as squirrels, rats, mice, moles, which build railways with more than human speed through his meadows—weasels, that infest his poultry-yard, &c. &c.,—all well enough in their places, but exceedingly apt to get out of their orbit. The invasions of these are to be remedied, and how? By making that acquaintance with their instincts which will subserve the end; not by a long and tedious course of observations—though observations should be as constant as the circumstances which invite to them—but by making their history a subject of investigation, as we do arithmetic and every other study, from "the notes and observation" of others, to whom circumstances have afforded more favorable opportunities to become proficients in these matters than we can expect, with our diversity of cares to possess. W. B.

Mount Osceola, March 10, 1840.

For the New England Farmer.

BEAN PODS POISONOUS TO SWINE.

Mr Breck,—Some years ago, I had thrown into my hog pen, where there were six shoats, some Saba, commonly called Civy, bean pods. When I came from my work at noon, I found them all sick, vomiting and in very great distress. Not knowing then that the bean pods had been given to them, I went to dosing them with such things as I supposed might be good, but, in spite of all my efforts, in about one hour after my first discovery of their being ailing, five of them were dead. I opened and examined one of them, and found that all of a liquid kind was thrown up, and the potatoes with which they were fed in the morning, together with whey, were in a hard lump, and the bean pods mixed in with them.

Some suppose that it is the spur on the end of that kind of bean pod which does the mischief. I am of a different opinion, because those spurs, when green, are too soft to have any bad effect. I believe them to be poisonous; my hogs were evidently poisoned. Every man, who keeps hogs, and raises civy beans, ought to know that it is dangerous to give these pods to hogs, and that it may be more generally known, is the reason of this communication. LEVETT PETERS.

Westborough, March 3, 1840.

From the Farmer's Cabinet.

MANURE, AND THE ILL EFFECTS OF DUNGY STABLES.

The following judicious remarks on the preservation of the urine of animals, have been extracted from Hayward's Agriculture, and may be acceptable and useful to the readers of the Cabinet.

"The superior effect of putting the manure on the land as it is produced, as stated by Sir H. Davy to be the case with Mr Coke, may be accounted for as arising from the urine absorbed by the litter which, if left in the usual way, spread in an open yard, would have been wasted and lost."

To show the fertilizing effects of urine, Sir John Sinclair says, "every sort of urine contains the essential elements of vegetables in a state of solution. The urine of a horse, being so much lighter, would be more valuable than its dung, if both must be conveyed to any distance. The urine of six cows or horses, will enrich a quantity of earth sufficient to top-dress one acre of grass land; and as it would require four pounds worth of dung to perform the same operation, the urine of a cow or horse is worth about twelve shillings ($3) per annum, allowing eight shillings per acre as the expense of preparing the compost. The advantages of irrigating grass lands with cow urine, almost exceeds belief. Mr Harley, of Glasgow,) who keeps a large dairy in that town,) by using cow urine, cuts some small fields of grass six times; and the average of each cutting is fifteen inches in length."

In a note to the above, the author observes, that "whilst recommending the careful and effectual draining of stables, for the preservation of the urine, as the most valuable part of animal manure, I will also state a circumstance which cannot be thought unworthy of notice to agriculturists, which occurred to me, to show how necessary this is also to the health of animals.

"I took possession of some stables, with the horses that had been some time kept in them, and, to my misfortune, in a very short time I found that horses kept in those stables had been subject to the dreadful disease called the mad staggers for several years. Some horses had died, and the horses then there, and which had been for some time kept in the stables, were in wretched condition. Two fine fresh horses which were put into them, were within a few months seized with the mad staggers, and one of them literally killed himself by knocking his head about against the manger and stall; the other was saved by copious bleeding and removed into a fresh stable, but was so reduced as to be lessened in value one-half. My neighbors advised the pulling down the stables, considering the disease infectious; but having, on going into the stables early in the morning, been almost suffocated and blinded by obnoxious gas, I examined the floor and drains, when I found the former to consist of large burr stones, laid on a stiff clay; and the floor sunk so low below the drain, as not to admit of the draining away of the urine. This struck me to be a sufficient cause to affect the brain of any animal confined in it, the same as it had the horses. I therefore had the floor taken up, relaid, and properly drained; and the walls and ceiling, manger, cribs, &c. washed with quick lime; and from that time for ten years, I never had a diseased horse."

The mad staggers is undoubtedly a violent inflammation of the brain of the horse, produced, in all

probability, by inhaling noxious, acrid gases, such as are the product of foul stables; for we never see cases of this disease among horses who breathe a pure, uncontaminated atmosphere. Horses which are kept in confined stables in cities, where the manure and urine are deposited in cellars underneath them, are most subject to this disease. The remedy, or rather the mode of preventing the disease, is so obvious, that every person who has charge of so valuable an animal as the horse, should be apprised of the importance of keeping a clean stable, so as to insure a pure atmosphere, that the lungs or brain may not suffer injury by inhaling ammoniacal gas or spirit of hartshorn, which tends to produce irritation and inflammation of the fine, tender membranes, which line the nasal processes and the lungs of all animals.

The disease called hollow horn in cattle, is inflammation of the interior of the head and horns, which communicate with the nasal processes, and very probably proceeds from the same cause which produces mad staggers and glanders in horses; to wit, foul acrid gases, inhaled in sufficient quantities, and for a time sufficient to irritate the very delicate membranous structure of the interior of the head, so as to excite inflammation, and finally suppuration, mortification and death. This is rendered the more probable, as horses and cows when stabled are generally enveloped in one common atmosphere, and the disease does not often show itself till the season is considerably advanced, when the foul malaria has had a long time to operate on the tender parts to which it is constantly applied while breathing. Milk cows are generally more closely confined than bulls or young cattle, and it is believed they are much the most frequent subjects of the disease. It is hoped this subject will claim the careful examination of all intelligent farmers, and it is desired that their observations may be recorded and published, whether they go to sustain the above theory or to destroy it. Of one thing we are all certain, that to breathe pure, uncontaminated air is more conducive to health, than to inhale that which is foul and irritating to the lungs. An occasional smell of a hartshorn bottle may not be disagreeable or unwholesome, if it is not too concentrated; but to be enveloped in an atmosphere of it for half our time, during the winter season, which is the case with a very large proportion of our horses and cattle, cannot be expected to promote the healthy action of the system, but on the contrary to produce disease and premature death.

AGRICOLA.

From the same.

A LETTER FROM PETER JONES ABOUT BOYS.

Mr Cabinet—A neighbor farmer who reads the Cabinet with a great deal of pleasure, and speaks highly of its merits, hopes your correspondents will continue to favor the public with a continuation of their favors. He says he is growing old and stiff, and is not able practically to carry out the many valuable suggestions contained in your monthly sheet. He has several boys, as he terms them, though they are all grown to man's estate; yet he insists on calling them boys, and he says he is apprehensive they will continue to be boys all their days, yet he hopes they will be benefited by your paper. The fact is, Mr Cabinet, these boys were not reared right, although they are pretty steady, moral young fellows, but they were permitted when young to fall into desultory, idle habits, working or letting it alone, as best suited their inclinations; the consequence is, that having now become men in age and size, they are boys still, and boys likely to be, unless your Cabinet eloquence should arouse them out of their present state of apathy. They know well enough what is right, but they hate to do it; they will sometimes work pretty well for a short time, and then relapse suddenly into their old idle, lazy habits, and let things take care of themselves. Now this is what I suppose doctors call a constitutional or chronic complaint that takes time to cure. These are the sort of chaps that are constantly trying to get something for nothing; to achieve great ends with little means; or as a friend of mine observed, to bore an auger hole with a gimblet; which you know is not an easy matter, and requires a full grown man of very considerable abilities to accomplish it, with any kind of decency, so that it is hardly worth while for a common lazy scrub of a fellow to undertake so difficult an operation. Besides there has so many embarked in this mode of getting along through life of late, that the competition is so great as to produce great discouragement in the operators of latter time.

Agricultural produce has of late in consequence of a concurrence of circumstances, united with too much legislation, and that of a vicious quality, become much reduced in price, so that it behoves farmers to look sharply about them and see if they cannot make some improvements in their domestic arrangements that will counterpoise the low price of the products of their farms. One of the first movements in this reformation, perhaps, ought to be that of more economy, particularly in that valuable commodity called time, for "time is money," as poor Richard said, about one hundred years ago; it having stood the test of a century, and it is true still, showing in a remarkable manner the truth of the saying, that "truth is truth to the end of the world."

If people were taxed by the State to the amount of but one-tenth part of the time that is idled away or mis-spent, it would be deemed such an act of tyranny and oppression, that it would soon produce a revolution in the commonwealth; but voluntary taxes are cheerfully paid, whilst those that are imposed on us without our consent are grudgingly discharged.

Those who employ laborers to do work which ought to be performed by their own children, not only give away their money, but are doing a permanent injury to their own offspring; for every boy that is intended to be educated for a farmer, should be put through a regular course of *practical* instruction in every branch of business belonging to agricultural life adapted to his age and strength. There should be no selection of tit-bits for a favorite boy, if his best and permanent interests are truly regarded. There should be no entrance through the cabin windows, as sailors say; if a boy is intended for a seaman, a farmer, or for any other occupation, begin with him at the beginning, and put him through every part of the process thoroughly; if you spare, you spoil him. Many fine children are ruined for life by the indulgence of foolish fathers or silly mothers, in the endeavor to protect them from what they consider the hardships incident to a life of industry, and yet they are willing to ascribe the result to any other cause than the true one.

Instruct a boy thoroughly and practically in any useful branch of business—implant in his mind a strong sense of religious obligation—instil into him the indispensable importance of industry and economy, and of the necessity of preserving himself free from every moral taint, and you may turn him out into the world without a cent in his pocket or a second shirt to his back, and he will succeed; he will establish a character and a name for himself; he will become a man of business in the true sense of the term; he will rise to eminence in his calling, whatever it may be; whilst those who appeared to have the start of him in the outset of life, being educated in indulgence and ease, with a prospect of ample means and influential friends to set them afloat, will lag behind and finally be lost sight of in the distance.

It is the poor boys of the present generation who are to be the men of business, the rich men of the next; and the rich boys of the present stock, if they don't mind their P's and Q's, will be their servants and hirelings. So argues a thinking old man of my neighborhood. Peter Jones.

Bucks Co., March 1st, 1840.

PROFESSIONAL LIFE.

The ambition of adopting professional life of all kinds, at the present day, is the source of countless instances of misery. Every profession in England is overstocked; not merely the prizes are beyond the general reach, but the merest subsistence becomes difficult. The "three black graces, law, physic and divinity," are weary of their innumerable worshippers, and yearly sentence crowds of them to perish of the aching sense of failure. A few glittering successes allure the multitude; chancellorships, bishoprics, and regiments figure before the public eye; and every aspirant from the cottage, and the more foolish parents of every aspirant, set down the bauble as gained when they have once plunged their unlucky offspring into the sea of troubles, which men call the world. But thousands have died of broken hearts in these pursuits, thousands who would have been happy behind the plough, or opulent behind the counter; thousands, in the desperate struggles of thankless professions, look upon the simplicity of a life of manual labor with perpetual envy; and thousands, by a worse fate still, are driven to necessities which degrade the principles of honor with them, accustom them to humiliating modes of obtaining subsistence, and make up, by administering to the vices of society the livelihood which was refused to their legitimate exertion.—*Blackwood.*

Canker Worms.—Mr David Buffum, of Middletown, R. I., states that having an orchard of upwards of one hundred apple trees that had been badly eaten by the canker worms for a number of years, he, in the fall of 1838, had one-half of it guarded with the leaden roof and trough, invented by Jonathan Dennis, jr., of Portsmouth, R. I., and he is satisfied that if timely care and attention be paid to keep the troughs well supplied with oil at the time when the grubs ascend the trees, it will prove a thorough remedy. He states that he was so well pleased with the result of the trial, that he had the other half of his orchard furnished with the leads in the fall of 1839. The part that was supplied the first produced about seventyfive bushels of apples, whereas the other part produced scarcely any, having been eaten very much by the worms, while the part secured by the troughs was scarcely eaten at all.—*Exchange pap.*

For the Farmer's Cabinet.

BIRDS.

The great and the good protect, and the wicked and the vile destroy.

The season for the singing of birds having arrived, let us all unite in their preservation and protection. Let every parent discourse to his children on the advantages derived from the feathered songsters in the economy of nature. Tell them of the millions of insects destroyed by a single pair of little birds, during the season of rearing their infant family; and the millions of millions of pernicous insects which would be the progeny of those thus destroyed if they were suffered to survive for a single year. Inform them of the quantities of grain and grass, and fruit which perish annually by the depredations of the insect tribe, and that the birds are the only antagonists which we can avail ourselves of for protection from such insidious invaders of our rights. Remove the smaller birds which keep the insect tribes in check, and the earth would soon become one great desert, uninhabitable by either man or beast, for the food designed by Providence for sustenance, would be wholly swallowed up or destroyed by the myriads of insects which would speedily cover its surface. Beasts of prey and other invaders of larger growth, skill, and science can subdue or annihilate, but insects set all the boasted knowledge of mankind at defiance, and we have no protection for them but that which is furnished by our little friends the birds.

Now where is the boy, who knowing that his very existence depends on the industry and vigilance of birds, will be wicked enough to kill, and destroy, and persecute, and break down the habitations of his friends and protectors. Is there one to be found in this Christian country, who would do this, if proper care was taken to instruct, and enlighten him on this very interesting and important subject? No, not one. Therefore let parents and teachers be alive to this subject, give the rising generation suitable instruction, enlighten them, convince them of the wickedness, the inhumanity, the impolicy of destroying their best friends, and the great mischief will soon be stayed, and the birds will once more sing in peace and safety.

REBECCA.

INSECTS.—Some kinds of vegetables, as soon as they appear above ground, are very liable to be cut off by insects. The best preventive is to roll the ground immediately after sowing. This should always be done, unless the ground is too wet. The insects are thus deprived of shelter behind the lumps of earth—are more exposed to winds, storms, and extremes of heat and cold. Small chickens, turkies, and ducks, the mothers of which are confined in coops, will destroy many insects in a garden. A mixture of dry wood-ashes, lime, and gypsum put into the hills or drills, and covered with a little soil before dropping the seed, afford protection to the roots from these insects that prey on these plants. Infusion of waste tobacco, lime-ashes, soot, cow-dung, elder, and some other leaves will, when moderately sprinkled over the beds, often drive off insects. Grubs may be destroyed by searching for them; and these insects that adhere to the leaves, may be destroyed with the leaves. Slugs are said to be enticed by slices of turnips on the beds, and early in the morning may be killed.

NEW ENGLAND FARMER,

AND HORTICULTURAL REGISTER.

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1840.

POULTRY MANAGEMENT.

We give the following letter to our readers with great pleasure. The author is the distinguished temperance agent, who has sown the seeds of virtue and sobriety broadcast over Massachusetts, of which the harvest is already abundant. God bless him!—We understand that he stated in one of his lectures, that he taught his children to consider him as the handsomest man in the world. Don't let him insist upon our signing that creed without some qualification; because we think we have in the course of a pretty extensive acquaintance, seen one or two men quite as handsome. But then if "handsome is as handsome does," we must admit that he does a great many things very handsomely, and a great many very handsome things. Witness this essay upon poultry management. Though he has a great deal to say about eggs, he very properly says nothing about egg nogg or mulled wine. These are ungracious abuses of these excellent gifts, against which he eloquently protests. H. C.

To the Editor of the New England Farmer:

DEAR SIR—At your request I furnish for your paper a few remarks on the subject of chickens.

1. Never allow more than twelve hens to one rooster: a smaller number, say eight, would perhaps be better.

2. Never allow the roosters to go together: they are very jealous, and always pugnaciously interfering with each other's rights. The strongest lead away the hens: the consequence is, the eggs are fewer and do not hatch well. Hence the universal complaint that a larger number of hens are not as profitable, in proportion, as a smaller number.

3. Chickens require a good deal of water to soften their food, and gravel to grind it. They also require animal food. In winter they often cannot get water, nor gravel, nor insects or worms. They are well fed, it may be, with grain, yet do not lay. Supply their natural wants. Give them water, gravel and animal food, such as fat meat, liver, or indeed any kind of fresh meat. Keep them warm, not permitting them to become chilled, and they will lay as well in the winter as during any other season.

4. Do not permit your hens to set at different times, or rather only a few at a time. This causes broods of different ages, and the younger are usually injured or deprived of a fair quota of food by the older. When your hens manifest a disposition to set, let them remain on chalk eggs until as many as you intend to set are ready. Then place fifteen eggs under each hen. Select your eggs by holding them up to the light. Those which have bluish, watery specks in them had best be rejected. They do not hatch as well, nor are their chicks as healthy as the eggs that have no blemish.

5. When the young are hatching do not interrupt the hen. When hatched, feed them with Indian meal, with a large proportion of pounded egg shells. Hens that set "out," as it is called, generally have healthy chickens. I often have examined their nests, and seldom found any remains of the shells in them. The little ones eat them up. I have found that egg shells greatly advance their growth and health.

6. If all the little chickens could be taken from the hen and kept in a room warmed by a stove, I am satisfied from experiments, that they would do much better than to be with the hen.

7. Never allow the young chickens to get wet, nor to become cold. See that they are supplied with ground worms (fishing worms.) They will repay you for this trouble.

8. Three times a year, at least, grease the head, throat, and under the wings of your chickens. A very small proportion of precipitate added to the lard is of service. You will never have your hens troubled with lice if you follow this rule and keep the hen-house clean.

9. Never allow your chickens to be without food. I have often been asked what is the best food to make hens lay? I have made several and repeated experiments to decide this question. The result is, give your hens and rooster, (who by the way requires as much, nay more attention than the hens,) water, gravel, and animal food, and they will lay as well on one kind of food as on another. Potatoes, corn, wheat, rye, oats, buckwheat, barley, and any thing that they will eat, will do. Boiled food is cheapest and best for hens, especially if kept up all the year, as they should be. I have followed the above rules ever since I owned chickens. We have always had more eggs than was required for use; and our chickens have never had any epidemic among them. With the exception of moulting season, that is when they shed their feathers, with judicious management, hens will lay for 260 days in the year.

10. Hens lay well and do well for four years. How much longer they would continue fruitful I know not.

11. There is a great difference in hens. Some breeds lay every day, until they empty the ovary. Others twice in three days. Others only every other day. The creole breed are the best layers I have seen, except a breed at Judge Burr's, in New Jersey, called Booby chickens. They lay every day. Eggs large; chickens strong, large and of quick growth. Hens set well.

12. Never frighten nor chase your chickens, unless they get into your garden. In that case I have found that the crack of a whip more effectually deterred them than any thing else, from venturing into forbidden ground. I do not know why it is, but they seem more afraid of the smack of the whip than any one would suppose who has never tried it.

If these remarks are not deemed sufficient, any other in addition will be cheerfully made when required, by

Yours, respectfully,

THOMAS P. HUNT,

WYOMING, Penn. *The Drunkard's Friend.*

MAGNIFICENT INDEED!

The following product of pork, as the annual return of one farmer, though not all on one farm, is probably unrivalled in New England or Old England. These were all fatted the last year and sold as stated. Total weight, 44,303 lbs. Our respected friend at Lexington is now distanced; for which we frankly say we are not sorry, because we know he will not be sorry; and for the simple reason that he will rejoice in any new stimulus or incentive to agricultural improvement. When we published his account, we supposed he had reached the top of the tree; and we knew a good many snarling fellows who were trying to look at him, (though the eyes of such folks seldom leave the ground,) and crying out 'sour grapes.' What will they say now! Here is a Rhode Island farmer who has planted his feet upon *his* shoulders, and stands a full length above him. All we can do is to pray the Supreme Court of the United States, when they come to decide the disputed boundary line between the two States, by all means to take this good man and his farms into Massachusetts. We want him. We must have him,—though what is to become of our little sister, if we take him away, we do not very well see. But then why should we desire to rob Rhoda of her jewels? It would not be just. Let us wear brighter if we can.

H. C.

Weight of ninetyeight Hogs sold in the Old Market in Providence, R. I.

2 hogs weighing—

		644*		
		606†		*Lbs.*
			——averaging 625 lb. or	1,250
*21 do weighing—				
571	534	558	536	
562	540	582	519	
508	561	522	525	
523	502	513		
548	551	525		
553	514	540		
			——av. 537 10-21 lb. or	11,287
*56 do weighing—				
460	429	422	418	
430	460	460	484	
465	439	410	443	
403	436	469	441	
446	413	476	404	
413	410	410	410	
415	454	455	479	
449	454	485	491	
416	484	415	412	
403	421	464	403	
425	475	446	476	
498	460	448	464	
408	415	400	437	
444	400	480	425	
			——av. 440 13-56 lb. or	24,653
*19 do weighing—				
352	391	330	398	
375	347	393	391	
392	394	359	381	
333	383	367	383	
378	398	368		
			——av. 374 7-19 lb. or	7,113
98 hogs—average weight 452 7-98 lbs., or				44,303

*Raised on the farm where fatted—18 months old when killed.

†Hogs—97 purchased 2d of 12th mo., 1838—average weight then, 121 1-2 lbs.

We subjoin the following letter, and express our regret that it was a month in travelling from Pembroke to Boston, at least we infer so from the date, since it was not received until the 26th ult. The corn referred to has not yet reached us. Certainly if we cannot have a railroad between this and Pembroke, we may at least rail at the present road. H. C.

PEMBROKE, 26th of 2d mo., 1840.

RESPECTED FRIEND—I herewith send thee a few ears of flesh-colored corn, a variety which I have cultivated with good success for several years, and which has been esteemed as ten days or two weeks earlier than the common white corn; but as all corn tends to ripen a little later each year, farmers have found it necessary to change their seed in order to secure its perfection before our early fall frosts, and more especially for three or four years past, for which reason I have mostly discontinued cultivating this kind for two years past, although it ripened well the last season, and is remarkable for earing low and full and filling over the end of the cob, as thou will observe. The specimen here presented is remarkable for nothing but its abundant increase, being the entire production of one kernel of corn only, and is the more remarkable as it is well known that single blades of corn standing remote from any others, (as was the case in this instance,) are seldom as productive of full sound ears as those standing in fields. The history of this instance is, that a neighbor of mine, Capt. Joseph Cotes, found a single blade of corn growing in his garden among his other vegetables, and observing it to be vigorous and strong, cultivated it to its perfection: it had eleven beards for ears, on all of which there were sound kernels: he has counted the whole, and states them to be 2134 kernels, and I believe there is no doubt of the fact of this statement, although I did not see the corn when growing; and being at his house a few evenings since, he produced them, and I solicited him to give them to me for the purpose of sending them to thee for exhibition, as a very large increase for one year's growth from one kernel.

I have also inclosed an imperfect ear of the wild corn thou saw growing in my yard last fall. It was planted too late to come to perfection, and was killed by frost before it was full. Its cob and short husks may be a curiosity to those who have never seen a sample of this kind of corn.

With respect, I am thy friend, &c.

SAMUEL BROWN.

REV. HENRY COLMAN, *Agricul'rl Surveyor.*

BRIGHTON MARKET.—MONDAY, March 30, 1840.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

At Market 515 Beef Cattle, 25 pairs Working Oxen, 15 Cows and Calves, 140 Sheep and 1850 Swine.

PRICES.—*Beef Cattle.*—The prices obtained last week for a like quality were not generally obtained. A very few extra brought $7 00. First quality, $6 50 a $6 75 Second quality, $6 00 a $6 25. Third quality, $5 50 a $6 00.

Working Oxen.—We notice a few sales. $80, $90, $92, and $110.

Cows and Calves.—$23, $27, $35, $38 and $42.

Sheep.—Sales not made public.

Swine.—Lot to peddle at 4 1-2, 4 3-4 and 5 for sows and 5 1-2, 5 3-4 and 6 for barrows. Large selected barrows, in lots of 25 to 50, 5 1-4. At retail 5 and 7 according to size and quality.

About 50 Beef Cattle and 600 Swine unsold.

THERMOMETRICAL.
Reported for the New England Farmer.

Range of the Thermometer at the Garden of the proprietors of the New England Farmer, Brighton, Mass. in a shaded Northerly exposure, week ending March 29.

March, 1840.		7 A.M.	12, M.	5, P.M.	Wind.
Monday,	23	24	37	31	E.
Tuesday,	24	32	33	30	S. E.
Wednesday,	25	24	35	31	N. W.
Thursday,	26	24	32	39	N. W.
Friday,	27	42	52	44	S.
Saturday,	28	44	55	49	S.
Sunday,	29	50	57	54	S.

TO LET.

A large Garden, Green House and Hot House, situated in Cambridge, about one mile north of the University, and within three miles of Faneuil Hall Market. Said Garden contains about four acres of excellent land, and the houses are spacious and convenient, and well stocked with young Grape Vines. The above described property will be let upon moderate terms. For further information application can be made to the subscriber in Cambridge.

Cambridge, April 1. 3t* OZIAS MORSE.

ASSIGNEES' SALE OF FARMS.

Will be sold at Public Auction, without reserve, on Saturday, the 4th day of April, 1840, at 4 o'clock, P. M. on the premises,

All the right, title, and interest of the Assignees of John Parkinson, in the Wait farm, so called, on Back street, in Roxbury, containing about one hundred and sixtyfive acres, consisting of tillage, woodland and pasture, with a Dwelling House and convenient out buildings. One large barn, 80 by 44 feet, a cellar under the same and another barn of a smaller size. The farm is about five miles from the State House in Boston, and is well watered with streams and good springs. The farm has been occupied and improved by Mr John Parkinson, for the last thirteen years as a milk farm.

Also, all the right, title and interest of said assignees, in and to one undivided half part a moiety of another farm adjoining the said Wait farm. The whole consisting of about fortyseven acres, with a dwelling house thereon. The farms may be viewed on any day from 11 to 4, P. M. on application on the premises. Conditions at sale. By order of the Assignees.

Roxbury, April 1, 1840.

TAVERN FOR SALE.

For sale, at public auction, on Thursday, April 9th, 1840, at 3 o'clock, P. M., the Tavern situated on Waltham Plain, known as the Green Tavern, formerly kept by Leonard Smith, now occupied by Nathan Nourse, together with the land adjoining, consisting of 25 acres of pasturing and Tillage. The premises are too well known to need a particular description. The house and land will be sold together, or the land in lots as may be desired. The sale will be positive and the terms liberal. For further particulars inquire of FRANCIS WINSHIP, Brighton.

March 25, 1840.

WHOLESALE PRICES CURRENT.
CORRECTED WITH GREAT CARE, WEEKLY.

			FROM	TO
ALUM, American,		pound	5	5½
ASHES, Pearl, per 100 lbs.			5 75	
Pot, " " "			5 00	5 12
BEANS, white, Foreign,		bushel	1 75	2 25
" " Domestic,		"	2 00	2 00
BEEF, mess,		barrel		15 50
No. 1.		"	13 00	14 00
prime,		"	11 00	11 50
BEESWAX, white,		pound		
yellow,		"	28	35
BRISTLES, American,		"	35	70
BUTTER, shipping,		"	10	11
dairy,		"	15	18
CANDLES, mould,		"	13	14
dipped,		"		
sperm,		"		38
CHEESE, new milk,		pound	10	
CIDER,		dozen	1 25	1 50
refined,		barrel	2 00	4 00
BONE MANURE,		bushel		32
in casks,		"		37
FEATHERS, northern, geese,		pound		
southern, geese,		"	37	46
FLAX, (American)		"	9	12
FISH, Cod, Grand Bank,		quintal	2 18	2 25
Bay, Chaleur,		"	1 83	2 00
Haddock,		"		1 12
Mackerel, No. 1		barrel	11 75	12 00
No. 2,		"	9 75	10 00
No. 3,		"	5 25	5 50
Alewives, dry salted, No. 1.		"	5 00	5 25
Salmon, No. 1,		"	17 00	18 00
FLOUR, Genesee, cash,		"	6 00	
Baltimore, Howard street,		"		5 50
Richmond canal,		"		
Alexandria wharf,		"		
Rye,		"	3 75	
MEAL, Indian, in bbls.		"	3 50	
GRAIN: Corn, northern yellow,		bushel		
southern flat, yellow,		"	56	57
white,		"	50	51
Rye, northern,		"		
Barley,		"	75	80
Oats, northern, (prime)		"	38	40
southern,		"	30	34
GRINDSTONES, pr ton of 2000 lbs. rough			18 00	19 00
do. do. do. finished			28 00	30 00
HAMS, northern,		pound	9	10
southern and western,		"	7	8
HAY, best English, per ton,			16 00	18 00
Eastern screwed,			10 00	10 50
HOPS, 1st quality,		pound	28	30
2d quality,		"		
LARD, Boston,		"	10	11
southern,		"	10	11
LEATHER, Philadelphia city tannage,		"	29	30
do. country do.		"	25	27
Baltimore city tannage,		"	26	28
do. dry hides,		"	22	24
New York red, light,		"	21	23
Boston, do. slaughter,		"	21	22
Boston dry hides,		"	20	22
LIME, best sort,		cask	85	90
MOLASSES, New Orleans,		gallon	27	29
Sugar House,		"	50	55
OIL, Sperm, Spring,		"	1 07	1 10
Winter,		"	1 12	1 14
Whale, refined,		"	50	55
Linseed, American,		"	70	71
Neat's Foot,		"	95	
PLASTER PARIS, per ton of 2200 lbs.				3 50
PORK, extra clear,		barrel	18 00	19 00
clear,		"		17 00
Mess,		"	14 00	15 00
Prime,		"	13 00	14 00
Whole Hogs,		pound	4½	5
SEEDS: Herd's Grass,		bushel	2 50	2 75
Red Top, southern,		"	75	1 00
northern,		"		1 50
Canary,		"	2 00	2 25
Hemp,		"	2 25	2 50
Flax,		"	1 37	1 62
Red Clover, northern,		pound	15	
Southern Clover,		"	16	17
SOAP, American, Brown,		"	5	7
" Castile,		"	12	13
TALLOW, tried,		"	10	11
TEAZLES, 1st sort,		pr M.	2 50	3 00
WOOL, prime, or Saxony Fleeces,		pound	40	50
American, full blood, washed,		"	45	47
do. 3-4ths do.		"	40	42
do. 1-2 do.		"	37	38
do. 1-4 and common,		"	35	37
Northern pulled. Pulled superfine,		"	42	47
No. 1,		"	35	40
No. 2,		"	23	25
No. 3,		"	18	20

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HORSE.

On Eastern plains—his native land—
Free, uncontrolled, he paws the sand;
His mane streams in the desert wind,
As faints the caravan behind;
And neighing at their hapless fate,
Flings out his heels in scornful hate;
Nor stops, till at some fountain's side
He cools his bright and reeking hide;
And thinks how better off is *he!*
Thus matchless in his liberty!

On meadows green a fettered slave,
He still is proud, sagacious, brave;
By him the earth is tilled—the land
Yields generous crops at his command.
He leads the advance guard of war;
Brings tidings from all lands afar;
Serves faithfully till life is past,
And drags *us* to the tomb at last!

THE CULTIVATION AND USE OF TEA.

Tea has become an article of such general use, that few persons in our country are ignorant of its color and taste. But many years have not passed, since it was unknown in Europe or America, and some people were so unacquainted with its use, that they at first boiled the tea leaves as they would boil greens. Even now, when so much of this article is consumed in the country, many persons are ignorant of its culture and the manner of its preparation.

The tree, or rather shrub, from the leaves of which the beverage called Tea is made, is a native of China and Japan, in which countries alone it is cultivated for use. It is an evergreen, somewhat resembling the myrtle in appearance, and grows to a height varying between three and six feet. It is capable of enduring great variations of climate, being cultivated alike in the neighborhood of Canton, where the heat is at times almost insupportable to the natives; and around the walls of Pekin, where the winter is, not unfrequently, as severe as in the north of Europe.

The best sorts, however, are the production of a more temperate climate; the finest teas are said to be grown in the province of Nanking, occupying nearly the middle station between the two extremes of heat and cold. The greatest portion of what is brought to the Canton market, and sold to the European merchants, is the produce of the hilly, but populous and industrious, province of Fokien, situated on the seacoast to the north east of Canton. It appears to thrive best in valleys, or on the sloping banks of hills, exposed to the southern sun, and especially on the banks of rivers or rivulets.

The first European writer who mentions tea is Giovanni Botero, an eminent Italian author, who published a treatise, about the year 1590, on the magnificence and greatness of cities. He does not mention tea by name, but he describes it in such a manner, that it is impossible to mistake it. "The Chinese," he says, "have an herb, out of which they press a delicate juice, which serves them for drink, instead of wine: it also preserves their health, and frees them from all those evils which the immoderate use of wine produces among us."

The tea-plant is propagated from the seed. Holes are drilled in the ground at equal distances, and in regular rows; into each hole the planter throws as many as six, or even a dozen seeds, not above a fifth part of the seed planted being expected to grow. While coming to maturity, they are carefully watered; and though, when once out of the ground, they would continue to vegetate without further care, the more industrious cultivators annually manure the ground, and clear the crop from weeds.

The leaves of the tea-plant are not fit for gathering until the third year, at which period they are in their prime, and most plentiful. When about seven years old, the shrub has generally grown to about the height of a man, and its leaves become few and coarse; it is then generally cut down to the stem, which, in the succeeding summer produces an exuberant crop of fresh shoots and leaves; this operation, however, is sometimes deferred till the plant is ten years old.

The process of gathering the tea is one of great nicety and importance. Each leaf is plucked separately from the stalk; the hands of the gatherer are kept carefully clean, and, in collecting some of the fine sorts, he hardly ventures to breathe on the plant. At a place called Udsi, in the island of Japan, is a mountain, the climate of which is supposed to be particularly congenial to the growth of tea, and the whole crop which grows upon it is reserved for the sole use and disposal of the emperor. A wide and deep ditch round the base of the mountain prevents all access, except to the appointed guardians of its treasures. The shrubs are carefully cleansed of dust, and protected from any inclemency of the weather. The laborers who collect the leaves, are obliged, for some weeks previous, to abstain from all gross food, lest their breath or perspiration might injure the flavor; they wear fine gloves while at work, and during that period bathe two or three times a day.

Notwithstanding the tediousness of such an operation, a laborer can frequently collect from four to ten, or even fifteen pounds a day. Three or four of these gatherings take place during the season; viz: towards the end of February or beginning of March; in April or May; towards the middle of June; and in August. From the first gathering, which consists of the very young and tender leaves only, the most valuable teas are manufactured; viz: the green tea called Gunpowder, and the black tea called Pekoe.

The produce of the first gathering is also denominated in China, Imperial tea, probably because where the shrub is not cultivated with a view to supplying the demands of the Canton market, it is reserved, either in obedience to the law, or on account of its superior value, for the consumption of the emperor's court. From the second and third crops, are manufactured the green teas called in our shops Hyson and Imperial, and the black teas denominated the Souchong and Congou. The light and inferior leaves separated from the Hyson by winnowing, form a tea called the Hyson-skin, much in demand by the Americans, who are also the largest general purchasers of green teas. On the other hand, some of the choicest and tenderest leaves of the second gathering, are frequently mixed with those of the first. From the fourth crop is manufactured the coarsest species of black tea called Bohea; and this crop is mixed with an inferior tea, grown in a district called Woping, near Canton; together with such tea as remains unsold in the market of the last season.

Owing to the minute division of land in China, there can be few, if any, large tea growers; the plantations are small, and the business of them carried on by the owner and his own family, who carry the produce of each picking immediately to market, where it is disposed of to a class of persons whose business it is to collect, and dry the leaves, ready for the Canton tea-merchants.—*Parley's Magazine.*

A TRUE STORY.

There lived some years ago, in the town of ———, in Connecticut, a man who was much addicted to the practice of converting his neighbor's property to his own use and benefit without 'if' or 'and.' The clergyman of the town suspecting him of making too free with his hay, had one night concealed himself in his barn with a dark latern. The thief soon appeared and tying up a large bundle, had just left the premises, when the Reverend owner, instead of bawling out 'You scoundrel you! what do you mean by stealing my hay!' disengaged the candle from the lantern and dexterously applied it to the combustible load. The bundle was soon in a light blaze, and the unlucky fellow, suspecting he was pursued by some person with a light, laid his feet to the ground with uncommon agility. But it was in vain to escape the pursuing fire. The blaze increasing brighter as he ran, seemed to his terrified imagination to come nearer; till venturing to look around to discover the extent of his danger, he perceived to his astonishment, that the stolen hay was on fire. How it came so, puzzled him not a little. But the conscious guilt assisted his natural credulity, he settled down upon the conclusion that the fire was sent from heaven to admonish him of his transgression. Full of this alarming notion he gave himself no rest until he had gone to the parson, and made confession of his crime, and related the warning from heaven. The Reverend gentleman humored his credulity, under the idea that it might reform his life. He was not mistaken; for the blazing hay made so deep an impression on the fellow's mind, that from henceforth he forsook his evil course, became a valuable member of society, and was united to the flock of the judicious clergyman who had assisted so materially in his reformation. He finally died an honest man, in the firm belief of the interposition of providence in setting fire to the stolen hay. The parson kept the secret till the poor man was laid in the dust, but then even the clerical tongue could no longer resist the desire of communicating so serious an incident.

NOT BAD.—A blacksmith brought up his son, to whom he was very severe, to his trade. The urchin was a most audacious dog. One day the old gentleman was attempting to harden a cold chisel which he had made of foreign steel, but he could not succeed. "Horsewhip it, father," exclaimed the young one; "if that will not harden it, I don't know what will."

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